Austrian Attack Repulsed in Val Camonica and Counter - Assault by Italy's Troops Drives Foes Back.

ROME, July 17 .- Another success for the Italian army which invaded Austria west of Lake Garda is officially reported today. The Italians have occupied two Val Camonica, in the western part of

In the Carnie Passes the Italians and Austrians are engaged in fierce fighting in fogs and darkness upon the lofty

Upon the Isongo front the Austrians are battering away at the Italians with their big guns in an affort to check the slow but methodical advance of the invaders. The cannonade is varied with night at-

The official report of the Italian General Staff follows:

"In Val Camonica the enemy has passed the towns of Venerocolo and Bristo, attacking with large forces our positions near the spot where Garbaldi took refuge. Our troops repulsed the Austrian attacks and took a number of prisoners. We also occupied two mountain passes having an altitude of 5000 metres.

"In the Carnic Alps the enemy taking advantage of fogs and darkness, attacked on the afternoon and night of July 1s between Monte Cogliano and Pizzo Avostane, losing 33 men.

"Upon the Isonso front there is change. The enemy delivered night attions with heavy artillery in an effort to inflict large losses and to check our slow advance. The cannonades of the enemy were also designed to compet our bat-teries to exchange fire, thus revealing our artillery positions."

The Idea Nationale states that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been compelled to abandon his contemplated visit to the front in the south-western theatre of war owing to personal and mental condition.

The war between Italy and Austria was a hard blow to the aged monarch, and since hostilities began he is reported to have suffered continually from hallu-cinations, frequently inquiring if his arm-ies are ready to advance in Trentino to crush the enemy.

'The Austrian Emperor's mental state arouses the greatest pity," said the Udea Nacionale. "It is feared that one of the paroxyms of rage which frequently visit the aged ruler may prove fatal."

It is learned that an important council of war was held by the Austrians at Toblach on July 12, when it was decided to mobilise the whole civil population of Austria-Hungary and to strengthen the fortifications around Klagenfurt and Gratz. Since the occupation of Palcarego by the Italians the Austrian lines of communication have been in correct description. cution have been in great danger.

#### BERLIN COUNCIL VOTES

LOAN OF \$57,000,000

Reports of Financial Difficulties of Germany Denied.

BERLIN, July 17. The Berlin Municipal Council today passed without dehate an ordinance pro-viding for the issue of a loan of \$57,000,000. The Overseas News Agency issued the lowing statement today in reference to Germany's condition:

"Rumors that German banking specialists informed Emperor William that the nation's financial strength is exhausted and that Germany would be unable to endure a second winter campaign are declared to be absolute nonsense by the best authorities, who say, on the con-trary, that Germany's financial condition is excellent and that the country will be able to hold out longer than any of the

#### ITALIAN KING, PREMIER AND GENERALS CONFER

UDINE, July 17.—Premier Salandra to-day returned to the front to participate in a council of war presided over by Ring Victor Emmanuel, at which Gen-eral Count Cadorna, chief of the Italian General Staff, and General Porro, assistant chief of staff, expounded the military situation. General Porro has just returned from the western front.

Premier Salandra's visit also was for the purpose of aubmitting to the King several decrees dealing with internal affairs, including that appointing Signor Bargilai a Cabinet Minister. This action has a special meaning, as Signor Barzilai was appointed a deputy to Rome 25 years ago because he was a native of Trieste. as a protest against Austria, and typity-ing Italian aspirations to redeem the border provinces.

#### THE WEATHER

Official Forecast

WASHINGTON, July 17,
For eastern Fennsylvania and New Jerssy-Probably fair and not quite so warm
toolght and Sunday; light to moderate

The low pressure area that covered the Lake region yesterday morning now overlies the St. Lawrence valley and New England. The resultant precipitation area extends from New England southwestward over Pennsylvania to southern Nansas. There were also showers in Bouth Dakota, Montana and the Pacific northwest. No marked departures from parmal temperature chain this morning, except in a few localities in the West, where readings are from 10 to 15 degrees below normal. There is a slight excess in the Atlantic States from New Jersey southward, the 8 a pt. readings being generally 30 degrees or above.

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin



# **DUE PASSI DI 3000** METRI CONQUISTATI IN VALLE CAMONICA

Gli Austriaci Abbanonano Parecchi Grossi Cannoni. Salandra ad Un Consigio di Guerra al Fronte di Battaglia.

ROMA, 17 Laighte

Il comunicato ufficiale odierno annuncia in nuovo successo delle armi Italiane ad ovest del Lugo di Garda. Gli italiani more important mountain passes in the hanno occupato due altre montagne importanti nella Val Camonica.

I due passi occupati dagli italiani nella Valle Camonica sono quelli di Bristo e di Veneroccoto. Questi due passi che sono ad un'altessa di circa 3000 metri, si trovano a sud-est della Val Camonica, ed a sud' dei Passo di Tonale, e precisamente sui griuppo dell'Adamello. La localita occupate dalla truppe italiane sono a pochissime miglia dal confine, ma la loro importanza por el calla distanza dal contrare por el calla distanza dal conimportanza non e' nella distansa dai con-fine quanto nel fatto che da quelle alte montagne si dominano le posizioni au-striache di difesa del massiccio della Presanella e della testa di Val di Sole,

Le truppe alpine italiane si impadroni-rono dei due passi dopo aver respinto violenti attacchi dai nemico che, inseguito subito e moito da vicino, fu contretto ad abhandonare nella sua precipitosa ritirata parecchi cannoni di grosso calibro che caddero nelle mani degli italiani.

Nelle Alpi Carniche italiani ed austriac ono impegnati in violenti combattimenti che si avolgono nella nebbia ed al buio e au di un terreno rotto da roccie. e su di un terreno rotto da roccie.
Sui fronte dell'Isonzo gli austriaci si
opponigono alla avanzata degli italiani con
l loro grossi cannoni, sperando di arrestarli nella loro metodica e costante
marcia verso il loro obiettivo. Al duelli
di artiglieria che si hanno durante il
giorno succedono spesso attachi notturni
delle fanterie. Ecco il testo del comunicato ufficiale di questa mattina:

"Nella Val Camonica il nemico ha passato i villaggi di Venerocolo e di Brizio, attaccando con grandi forze le posizioni nostre dove Garibaldi si rifugio, ne 1895. Le nostre truppe respinsero gli austriaci e fecero parecoli prigionieri. Noi abbiamo pure occupato due passi di montagna ad un' altezza di 3000 metri.

"Nelle Alpi Carniche il nemico, avvantaggiandosi della nebbia e dell'oscurita', attacco' nel pomeriggio e nella sera del 14 Lugli ole nostre posizioni ira Monte Cogliano e Pizzo Avostano, e vi perdette 33 uomini. Il nemico ha eseguito attac-chi notturni ed ha bombardato le nostra posizioni con la sua grossa artiglieria sperando di infliggerci gravi perdite e di arrestare la nostra avanzata, e sperando anche di obbligare la nostra artiglieria a rispondere al fuoco e rivelare cosi' la sua posizione.

SULLE POSIZIONI PRESE.

Gli italiani vanno fortificando ed erganizzando tutte le posizioni da loro conqui-state, giacche e regola del generale Ca-dovna che tutte le posizioni tolte al nemico debbano subito essere messe in condizione di poter vittoriosamente revist-ere al tentativi austriaci di riprenderio. Cost, mentre avanzano, gli italiani scavano trincee e costruiscono platteforme per i cannoni di gresse calibro. Molti punti lungo il fronte italiano sono stati rasformati in veri campi trincerati nei quali sono state accumulate grandi quan-tita' di munizioni, e di provviste e che servono in certo modo anche da basi di

Il presidente del Consiglio del ministri. Il presidente del Consiglio dei ministri, on. Salandra, ritorno tert al fronte per partecipare ad un importante consiglio di guerra tenuto sotto la presidenza di re Vittorio Emmanuele. Al consiglio partecipavano anche il generale Cadorna, comandante in capo delle forze italiano, ed il generale Porro, sottocapo di Stato Maggiore, il quale ultimo ritorno, solo pochi giorni fa dal fronte francese.

Altro mottyo della visita del presidente

Altro motivo della visita del presidente del Consiglio e' stato quello di ottenere l'approvazione del re per alcuni decreti. tra i quali quello con cut l'on. Barzilai tra i quali quello con cui l'on. Barallal e l'on. Blasolati sono nominati membri del Gabinetto, senza portafogli. La nomina di Barallal ha uno speciale algnificate perche' egli e' nativo di Trieste e da ben 25 anni rappresenta alla Camera uno dei collegi di Roma. Egli e' sempre stato il rappresentante delle aspirazioni nazionali delle terre irredente. Nel tempo medestro in medesino la sua accettazonione e' con-siderata come una rinuncia alle sue idee repubblicane, e segue in questa sua rin-uncia l'esemplo di Garibaldi e di Crispi, i quali lasciarono da parte i loro ideali politici quando la monarchia si fece stru-mento di unmovimento prettamente na-zionale.

LA SITUAZIONE MILITARE LA SITUAZIONE MILITARE

Lungo una gran parte del fronte di
battaglia italo-austriaco la principale
azione e' quella dell'artiglieria. Giorno
e notte le batterie italiane bombardano
le posizioni fortificate austriache nel
Trentino, nel Cadore e sull'alto Isonzo,
dove gla' molti fortissimi muri sone stati
abbattuti e parecchi cupole di accialo
sone state mandate in pezzi. Specialmente felici sono state le operazioni
contre il gruppe di fortificazioni di Landre, che vanno a poco a poco cadendo dre, che vanno a poco a poco cadendo sotto i colpi del grossi cannoni italiani. Nel tempo medesimo in questa regione comincia ad agire la fanteria. Dopo un violento bombardamento dei forti di Sexten, nella valle omonima, si ebbero parecchi scontri fanteria che hanno messo gli italiani sulle alture di Zeilienkofel e di Burgstall.

Il lavoro dell'artiglieria italiana contra la catena dei forti austriaci e' tale che richiede molta pazienza, e nessun paragone e' possibile tra i forti che i tedeschi ridussero così presto nel Belgio e quelli che sono ora battuti dagli italiana. Questi forti austriaci sono quasi tutti di recente costrusione, moderni in tutti loro particolari, ed inoltre sono situati in montagna, allo socco di passi stretti a difficili, tali insomma che possono essere avvicinati spesso da un solo lato, proprio dove essi sono stati preparati per una iunga resistenza. Così il lavoro delle grosse batterie italiane e 'iungo e tettloso. Gli austriaci difendono i lere defles con

consideravoli forse di fanteria, ed il co pito degli italiani di conquistare le posi-zioni elevate e' uno dei piu difficili che si possa immaginare. Ma e' necessario perche' e' appunto da queste possibini elevate che e' possibile battere i forti. Pero' la cateua dei forti austriaci e' tale che deve resistere tutta intera, giacche se la catena e' rotta in un solo punto assa perda tutta la sua importanza, non solo matteriale. solo, ma puo anche costituire un pericolo per i difensori.

FRANCESCO GIUSEPPE MALATO. L'Idea Nusionale dice che l'imperatore Francesco (Huseppa e' stato costretto d Francesco (Huseppe e' stato costretto a ripunciare alia sua progetta visita al fronte italiano percha' e' amimalato nai-camente a mentalmante. La guarra tra italia ed Austria e' atata un grave colpo per il vesablo monarca e da quando incominciarco le ostilita' egli ha sofierto di allucinazioni, domandando spesso as i suol eserciti erano prenti ad avanzare dal Trentino per schiacciare le armate italiane.

Il giornale dice che le condizioni mentali

Il giornale dice che le confizioni mentali dell'imperatire destano le più gravi apprendicat e si tente che uno dei purcasioni di rubbia de cui egil o spesso amelito debba sesergli fatale.

Si apprende che un importante considito di guetra fu tenuto ii il corrente a Toblaci, e si decise di mobilizzare tutta la popolazione civile della filiria per rationente la fortificazioni altorne a fortificazioni altorne a filiazioni tamana bodunato la sommitta dei puese di Fulmingo la line di comunitati dei puese di Fulmingo la line di comunitati della signi alla la sulla della signi alla signi alla periori della signi alla signi alla signi alla periori della signi alla signi alla signi alla signi alla periori di produccioni di puese di comunitati della signi alla signi alla periori della signi alla signi alla periori di più di periori di casions degli abstract send state in part-

# TURKISH TROOPS DEFENDING GALLIPOLI PENINSULA



Soldiers of the Sultan are reported to have lost 7500 men in their most recent attack on the Allies' trenches. They fight with entire indifference to the most deadly fire.

BRITISH OFFICIALLY

FIND SUBMARINES

Investigation Proves No

Explosives Were in Car-

go, as Germans Charged.

Attack Made With Pur-

That the liner Lusitania was destroyed

with a loss of more than 1000 lives by

two torpedoes fired by a German sub-

explosion of ammunition in her cargo is

the chief feature of the verdict rendered

today by Lord Mersey, who presided at

the investigation into the sinking of the

The verdict criticises the failure of Cap-tain William T. Turner to follow the di-rections given him by the British Ad-mirally, but sums up the judgment-against the German Admiralty in these

"The whole blame for the catastrophe

was solely upon those who plotted and committed the crime."

In the verdict Lord Mersey emphasized these points:

First. The Lusitania was struck simost

Second. The liner was attacked not nearly with a view to sinking her, but also with the purpose of causing loss of

Third. The Lugitanta was unarmed. She carried no concealed guns, no trained gunners and no trained troops. The ves-

Bogus Baronet Begs Sentence

Philadelphian Injured in Wreck

Reiss, of 140 West Penn street, Philadelphia, had a leg fractured in an accident at Abrams this morning. Reiss was taken to the hospital here. The accident was due to a fragely train

due to a freight train backing in on a

simultaneously by two torpedoes.

Cunarder on May 7.

words:

life.

pose of Taking Lives.

SANK LUSITANIA

LONDON, July 17.

#### GERMAN ARMY 44 MILES FROM CAPITAL OF POLAND

Continued from Page One. night in the sector of Grabowo and Opinigura, but their assaults broke down 400

ices from our front.
"Between Clechanow and Wyszograd on the Vietula's north bank) there were advance guard engagements.

"In central Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula and south of the Pilica, there was rifle firing. South of the Pil-ica the enemy attempted an offensive on Thursday along the two roads leading to Radom from the northwest, but was re-pulsed by our counter-attacks. In the other sectors of this region patrol en-

gagements occurred.

IN CENTRAL POLAND.

"In the Lublin district the situation be-tween the Vistula and Vieprz Rivers is unchanged. Between the Vieprz, as well as in the sector on the Bug below Krystynopol, there have been vigorous ad vance guard engagements. "In the district of the villages of Grabo-

grew, as well as south of Subechow and on the Bug below Sokol, fighting has been resumed. Along the course of the lower Ziota Lipa violent artillery and rifle fire is going on. Near the mouth of this river the enemy mads an attack, but was repulsed.

"On the Dniester fighting continues. We attacked two forces of the enemy which crossed the river near Ivanjojar and Grodek."

#### GERMANS MOVE ON RIGA; MAY AIM AT PETROGRAD marine without warning and not by an

the Austrian offensive on the extreme south is not taken seriously there, being regarded as chiefly a political move made for its effect on the delicate negotiations with Bumania for her benevolent neutrality or active support. Austria is un-derstood to have offered Bessarabia. hich is people to a considerable extent by Rumanians, to Rumania, and it is be-lieved here, as well as in Petrograd, that her attempt in this direction is the sequel to this offer.

LONDON, July 17.

To-day's news from the eastern front reveals great activity at the two extremities of the 460-mile battle line, the Austrians, according to an official state-ment from Vienna, having crossed the Dniester in Bukowina, near the Bessarabian frontier of Russia, while the Germans. It is a wealthy seaport, and one of Rusia's two great naval bases in the Baitle. German forces have within the last few months penetrated to within a few miles of the city, but these were little more than cavalry raiding parties. The present advance, however, appears to be supported by strong forces.

"Our troops have crossed the Windau River, north of Koltinyani, in an easterly direction," says the official dispatch from Berlin today, (The Windau is in the Province of Courland, flowing into the Baltic, and about 60 miles west of the

Guif of Riga.)

This announcement bears out the Morning Post dispatch from Petrograd, which states that the Germans are advancing between Libau and Shavil, on a 80 or 70-mile front, their left resting on the Baltic and the right on the positions which that have have held for exercise. Dispatches to the Morning Post from which they he Petrograd, however, indicate that the facing Shavil. which they have held for several months.

## AUSTRIANS TAKE 1300 SLAV PRISONERS ON DNIESTER RIVER

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, July 17.

Fightling has been renewed on the three machine guns. The Seventh Cary-Dilester and around Sokal, both in Galicia, according to the official statement of the War Office made public last night. The Austrians are taking prisoners and making advances. The statement is as

sel had on board a number of cases of cartridges which were entered in her manifest, but had no other ammunition on board.

NEW YORK, July 17. - "Sir Henry Sterling," bogus English baronet, will be sentenced today for using the mails to fighting and gave renewed proof of defraud. He begged yesterday to be sen "In the region of Sokal there was

tenced, declaring the suspense was ter-rible, because, it is said, he feared that if he were deported he would be liable to follows:

"Engagements are proceeding on the Dniester. The attempts of the Russians to defeat our troops which advanced to the northern bank were unsuccessful."

In the region of Sokal there was heavy fighting. Our troops took several points of support, including the Convent of the Bernardines, near Sokal (Sokal is to defeat our troops which advanced to in northern Galicia). Elizawhere the general situation is unchanged." execution as a British army deserter. NORRISTOWN, Pa., July 17.—Five cars were wrecked and Freight brakeman John

#### GERMANS PLAN TO ENCIRCLE RUSSIAN FORCES IN POLAND LONDON, July 17.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Petro-grad gives a clear exposition of the pres-ent German strategy, as it is interpreted

by the Russian military leaders.

"The objective of the German strategy is clearly, this time, not Warsaw alone." the correspondent says. "The time has gone by when the Germans could be satisfied with merely political successes. Hindenburg, in the north, and Mackensen, in the south are co-operating in a perculear

denours, in the north, and Mackensen, in the south, are co-operating in a herculean effort to destroy the Russian army, a considerable part of which is now concentrated in Poland."

The German advance, he then points out, probably will attempt to follow the lines of the principal rivers in Poland. From the south, Mackensen's army, which for the present appears to be marking time between the Vistula and

of the Narew to its confluence with the Vistula, near Novo-Georgievak. Just north of Novo-Georgievak is the function of the Narew and the Bug. Thus, the Russian strategists conclude, Hindenburg and Mackensen, fighting forward from opposite sides, hope to effect a juncfrom opposite sides, hope to effect a junc-tion somewhere near Brest-Littovsk, when their line would run solidly along the river, from the Vistula to the Narew, and thence to the Bug, and the Russian armies would be completely out off and surrounded in the whole vast area of Russian Poland.

Against the success of this plan the Russian arms the

The German advance, he then points out, probably will attempt to follow the lines of the principal rivers in Poland. From the south, Mackensen's army, which for the present appears to be marking time between the Vistula and the Bug, is to advance up the Bug toward Breat-Litoysk, while Hindenburg, from the north, strikes down across the line

#### FRENCH AIRMEN SET FIRE TO GERMAN SHELL DEPOTS

LONDON. July 17.

An air raid on a German military station at Chauny, an island town in the Oise, 'la reported in the French official statement, which says:

"A squadron of 10 aeroplanes yesterday dropped 46 shalls of 15 MM. calibre, and six large bombs on the military sta-

## FRENCH LOSSES IN ARRAS

BATTLE 78,300, SAYS BERLIN BERLIN, July II.

French losses in the great battle around Arras are officially estimated at the German War Office at 78,300 killed, wounded and captured. An official statement tesued today says that the French military authorities are keeping their casualty lists secret, but that the German author ities have succeeded by different means, particularly by questioning prisoners, in obtaining accurate figures in regard to the enemy's losses.

"The French Government," the state-

#### ITALIANS ACCUSE AUSTRIANS OF FIRING ON NEUTRAL FLAG

ROME, July M.-Austrian troops fired upon a purity of Italians near Monfalcone, who were shaped in burying 30 Austrian soldiers, according to news assury dispatches ratelyed here today, wounding a prise; and two Italian antilers. The Surfal purity was presented by a pentral fire, the dispatches and

ment concluded, "endeavors to belittle the great German successes in the Argents forest, where we are pressing on Verdun, but it is noted that the French are making furious attacks in their attempts to regain the lost positions. These attacks have been repulsed



# FRENCH HURL BACK GERMANS IN ATTACKS AGAINST HILL NO. 263

Teutons Fight in Vain to Recapture Position Forming Vital Link of Verdun Defenses - Battles at Many Points.

PARIS, July 17. Furious attacks were made by the Germans at many points along the French line during the night, but the War Office announced this afternoon that all had been repulsed.

In the Arras district the Germans con-tinued their bombardment of the French positions, the cannonade being particu-larly heavy between Neuville St. Vanst and Relineauer. and Rolincourt. Two German attacks against Hill No. 263, west of Bourerilles, were repulsed.
"In Lorraine the Germans began an attack on the French trenches in the forest of Parroy at 1 o'clock this morning. This was completely broken up, while the French artillery halted the Germans' efforts to regain jost ground near Ban-de-Sant.

Sapt.
"A surprise attack by the Germans against the French works near the village of Bonhomme under cover of darkness. The text of the official communique fol-

In the region north of Arras a cannon ade continued all night, being particularly violent north of Southez and also between Neuville St. Vaast and Rollhcourt

court.
"In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Marie Therese, there has been bomb and petard fighting. There was a severe cannonade at the

Meurissons ravine. "Two German attacks against our posion HIII No. 358 west of Besure

tions on Hill No. 25 west of Beauty villes were repulsed.

'On the heights of the Meuse the bombardment in the region of Lea Epera and Souvaux continued during the night.

'In Lorraine the Germans delivered as attack against our tranches in the southeastern portion of the forest of Parroy, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, but it is a continued and the assallants were applied and the assallants were. was repulsed and the assailants were di

"In the Vosges last evening the chams attacked the positions which they had lost at Ban De Sapt, but the advance was checked by our curtain of artiller fire and by our machine gunfire. "The Germans attempted a coup as mein at il c'clock at night against out works on Tournies farm, 1500 metres northwest of the village of Bon Horama but it was a complete failure."

#### BERLIN GETS INFORMATION THROUGH LEAK AT CAPITAL

Facts of Nebraskan Inquiry Promptly Sent to Germany,

WASHINGTON, July 16, Some metal fragments from the head of the torpedo which was fired into the of the ton steamship Nebraskan were sent from England to the State Department at Washington to be scientifically tested order that the origin of the attack

might be proved beyond question. The fact that the result of the tests, The fact that the result of the tests which absolutely convicted a German submarine of having torpedoed the Nehmakan, were in the hands of the Britis Government before the Washinston of ficials had read the report of the expelt, is believed to be due to the efficiency of the German espionage system.

Berlin, quick to see the point, at once cabled a note of apology to America. This was made public before the results of the

was made public before the results of the metal test were made known.

This highly significant occurrence is

ausing very serious concern amons of-ticials. It probably has resulted in an investigation, but if so, officials naturally are hiding that fact from the public The receipt of the German note and the receipts of the report upon the metal tests were so close together that mera co-incidence could hardly be held respon-

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